APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTIONS OF LOUISIANA'S NATURAL AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries administers the Louisiana Natural and Scenic Rivers System, established in 1970, (LDWF) for the purpose of preserving, developing, reclaiming and enhancing the wilderness qualities, scenic beauties and ecological regime of designated free-flowing water bodies. Fifty-one streams encompassing approximately 1,300 miles of warm water streams in Louisiana have been declared part of the Natural and Scenic Rivers System. A natural and scenic river is defined by law as a river, stream or bayou that is in a free-flowing condition and has not been channelized, cleared or snagged within the past 25 years, realigned, inundated or otherwise altered, has a shoreline covered by native vegetation and has no or few manmade structures along its banks. LDWF considers the following factors for each stream: fish and wildlife habitat, typical fish and wildlife species, protected/rare/endangered/threatened species (PRETS), geological/hydrological features, water quality, historical/archaeological, wilderness quality/scenic value, and recreation.

In conjunction with this system, the LDEQ's Environmental Planning Division rates each of the scenic streams on their water quality. Division personnel in the area familiar with that stream evaluate each stream. Data collected by personnel from water quality monitoring stations in the area is utilized. Designated water uses considered in the ratings are primary contact recreation (swimming), secondary contact recreation (boating), fish and wildlife propagation, drinking water supply, oyster propagation, agriculture, limited aquatic life and wildlife use, and outstanding natural resource. In the reports that follow, water quality uses assigned to each stream are rated and use designations are referred to. These designations are fully supporting and not supporting. Fully supporting indicates excellent water quality, and not supporting indicates poor water quality where measured water quality parameters are not meeting standards. The description of the streams in this report relies heavily on previous reports from this division, assessments based on water quality monitoring, and the Louisiana Natural and Scenic River System, 2000 published by the LDWF (Jenkins and Cascio, 2000).

MAP KEY

GEOGRAPHIC LISTING OF NATURAL AND SCENIC RIVERS IN LOUISIANA

NORTH LOUISIANA

1. Bayou Bartholomew - 080401
2. Bayou D'Arbonne - 080605
3. Bayou de L'Outre - 080501
4. Bayou Dorcheat - 100501
5. Black Lake Bayou - 100702
6. Corney Bayou - 080607 and 080609
7. Middle Fork Bayou D'Arbonne - 080610
8. Ouachita River - 080101
9. Saline Bayou (Bienville Parish) - 100801

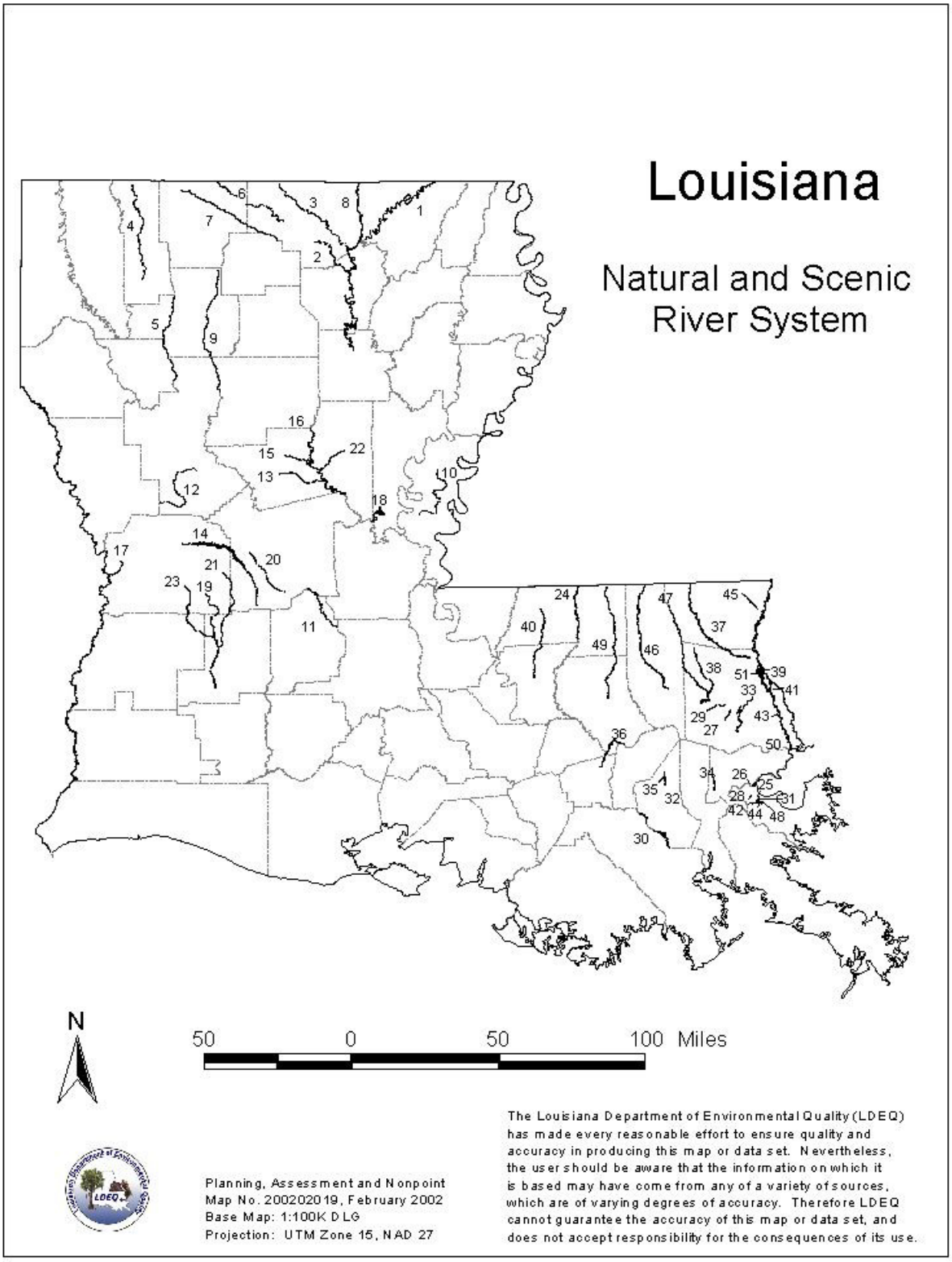
CENTRAL LOUISIANA

10. Bayou Cocodrie (Concordia Parish) - 101601
11. Bayou Cocodrie (Evangeline Parish) - 060201
12. Bayou Kisatchie - 101103
13. Big Creek - 081608
14. Calcasieu River - 030102
15. Fish Creek - 081606
16. Little River - 081601 and 081602
17. Pearl Creek - 110202
18. Saline Bayou (Catahoula & LaSalle Parishes) - 101504
19. Six Mile Creek - 030504
20. Spring Creek - 060101
21. Ten Mile Creek - 030505
22. Trout Creek – 081607
23. Whiskey Chitto Creek - 030502

SOUTH LOUISIANA

24. Amite River - 040301
25. Bashman Bayou - 041803
26. Bayou Bienvenue - 042002
27. Bayou Cane - 040903 and 040904
28. Bayou Chaperon - 041802
29. Bayou Chinchuba - 040904
30. Bayou des Allemands - 020201 and 020301
31. Bayou Dupre - 041804
32. Bayou LaBranche - 041201
33. Bayou Lacombe - 040901 and 040902
34. Bayou St. John - 041301
35. Bayou Trepagnier - 041202
36. Blind River - 040401 and 040403
37. Bogue Chitto River - 090501
38. Bogue Falaya River - 040804
39. Bradley Slough - 090206
40. Comite River - 040102
41. Holmes Bayou - 090106
42. Lake Borgne Canal - 041805
43. Morgan River – 090202-5126
44. Pirogue Bayou - 041806
45. Pushepatapa Creek - 090301
46. Tangipahoa River – 040701 and 040702
47. Tchefuncte River – 040801, 040802 and 040803
48. Terre Beau Bayou - 041807
49. Tickfaw River - 040501
50. West Pearl River - 090201 and 090202
51. Wilson Slough - 090205

Map delineating the Louisiana Natural and Scenic Rivers System.



NORTH LOUISIANA

1. Bayou Bartholomew - 080401

Description

Bayou Bartholomew is designated a scenic stream in Morehouse Parish from the Louisiana-Arkansas state line southwest to Dead Bayou. It is a highly meandering stream that flows for 41 miles through an area that has mostly been cleared for agriculture. Some stands of the original bottomland forests can still be found in the area, which adds to the scenic value, but some development can always be seen. Twenty known prehistoric and historical archaeological sites are recorded along the reach, of which 3 prehistoric Indian Villages are considered outstanding. The stream was a major transportation artery during the 19th century, and a preliminary archaeological survey has been highly recommended. Chemin de Haute State Park, located near the center of the stretch, offers the best recreational access to the area.

Water Quality

There is a fixed water quality station (58010074) along Bayou Bartholomew at Point Pleasant, Louisiana. The stream fully supports secondary contact recreational activities; however fish and wildlife propagation, primary contact recreation, and outstanding natural resource designations are not supported. Impairments include mercury, sediment/siltation, total fecal coliform, and turbidity. Atmospheric deposition- toxics, irrigated crop production, municipal point source discharges, on-site treatment systems (septic tanks and similar decentralized systems), and other unknown sources are all listed as sources of the impairments in a field evaluation of the stream. The stream is under a fish consumption advisory for mercury.

2. Bayou D'Arbonne - 080605

Description

The scenic stream portion of Bayou D'Arbonne meanders for 31 miles from D'Arbonne Lake Dam in Union Parish to its entrance into the Ouachita River in Ouachita Parish. It winds through a narrow band of bottomland hardwoods flanked by upland mixed pine/hardwoods and stands of loblolly pine. Habitat and biological diversity are high. Several plant and animal species found in and along this stream are considered PRETS. There are 7 prehistoric archaeological Native American sites and a recorded shipwreck in this area. This scenic stretch is one of the most heavily utilized bayous in the state for power boating, fishing and canoeing. Freshwater fish are found in abundance. Visual intrusion from development along the river is limited. The undeveloped character of the nearly pristine, natural setting contributes to high scenic quality for this fully supported outstanding natural resource.

Water Quality

There are 2 water quality monitoring stations (58010018, near Rocky Branch and 58010780 in West Monroe, Louisiana) on the stream. Data indicates that primary and secondary contact recreation and outstanding natural resource designated uses for this stretch are fully supported. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported. Monitoring data in the area indicates an impairment of sulfates. Field evaluation indicates that the source is due to natural conditions. A water quality standards use attainability analysis is needed for this stream. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has found high mercury levels in fish and birds in the area. LDEQ has recently tested fish in the stream for mercury and determined further testing is needed, however there are no advisories on the water body at this time.

3. Bayou de L'Outre - 080501

Description

Bayou de L'Outre's length (43 miles) flowing southeast from the Louisiana-Arkansas state line in Union Parish to its entrance into the Ouachita River is designated a scenic stream. The stream flows through a narrow band of bottomland hardwoods flanked by upland mixed pine/hardwoods and stands of loblolly pine. Since 90% of this outstanding natural resource is undeveloped, it fosters a highly natural, scenic setting. Freshwater fish and

wildlife are optimum for the habitat carrying capacity. Several plant and animal species in the area are considered PRETS. There is 1 prehistoric Native American site located on the stream, and the stream merits further study. The stream offers high quality canoeing opportunities, although access to the stretch is limited to bridge crossings and a commercial landing near the Ouachita River.

Water Quality

There are 2 water quality monitoring stations (58010324--north of Farmerville and 58010072--near Monroe) on Bayou de L'Outre. Data indicates that fish and wildlife propagation is not supported; however, primary and secondary contact recreation, and outstanding natural resource designations are fully supported. The impairment is mercury. The source includes atmospheric deposition—toxics and unknown sources. Fish in this stream have been tested, and there is a fish consumption advisory for mercury.

4. Bayou Dorcheat - 100501

Description

The 87 miles of Bayou Dorcheat that are designated a scenic stream meander through Webster Parish from the Louisiana-Arkansas state line to its entrance into Lake Bistineau. Bottomland hardwoods flank the stretch and scattered stands of bald cypress with good to excellent fish populations. Away from the stream, the habitat grades into mixed pine/hardwoods with some areas predominantly pine. Over 90% of this corridor is a natural, pristine setting and fosters a high scenic quality. Several plant and animal species in and along this stream are considered PRETS. The lower stretches offer outstanding canoeing opportunities. There are 6 recorded prehistoric Caddoan Indian sites, one dating from 800 to 1500 A.D. An archaeological survey of the entire stretch is recommended.

Water Quality

Agriculture, outstanding natural resource, primary contact recreation, and secondary contact recreation uses are all fully supporting. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported for this waterbody. There is a monitoring station (58010274) on the stream west of Sibley, Louisiana. Data indicates copper, lead, mercury and dissolved oxygen are impairments. No sources are listed for this stream.

5. Black Lake Bayou - 100702

Description

Black Lake Bayou flows from near the Webster-Bienville Parish line through Bienville Parish. It then defines the border between Red River and Winn Parishes before entering Black Lake. This 37-mile scenic stretch flows through rolling hills covered with pines and mixed pine-hardwoods. Bottomland hardwoods occupy the stream valley. Fish and wildlife populations are considered optimal. Several plant and animal species along this stream are considered PRETS. One prehistoric Native American site is located along the bayou and others are suspected. A preliminary archeological survey has been recommended. This scenic stream has retained its pristine, natural flavor and is 90% undeveloped. Canoeing and power boating are common on the lower reaches of the stream. There is limited access upstream.

Water Quality

Agriculture, outstanding natural resource, primary contact recreation, and secondary contact recreation uses are all fully supporting. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported for this waterbody. Data comes from the water quality monitoring station (58010282 west of Castor, Louisiana) that indicates cadmium, lead, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity are impairments. The source is unknown.

6. Corney Bayou - 080607 and 080609

Description

Two subsegments of Corney Bayou are designated as scenic stream. The first section (subsegment 080607) flows southeastward through Claiborne Parish for 28 miles from the Arkansas state line to its entrance into Corney Lake. The habitat in this area is bottomland hardwood flanked by predominantly pine woods. The second portion (subsegment 080609) flows for 21 miles southeastward through Union Parish from Corney Lake Dam to its entrance into Lake D'Arbonne. A relatively narrow band of bottomland hardwoods flanked by upland mixed pine/hardwoods typifies this area. There are 4 recorded prehistoric Native American sites along its banks. The site known as Three Creeks is considered an outstanding archaeological site. Further archaeological surveys along the stream have been recommended. Visual intrusion of low-level development is limited in this nearly pristine, natural setting. The segment above Corney Lake is largely inaccessible and supports only limited game fish populations. Below Corney Lake Dam, there is high quality canoeing opportunities with an annual "Corney Creek Canoe Race", and fish populations are optimal. Further downstream, motor boat traffic and low-level fishing are common.

Water Quality

The upper portion of Corney Bayou (subsegment 080607) has one fixed monitoring station (58010782—located northwest of Summerfield, Louisiana). Data indicates that this segment is fully supporting the designated uses of outstanding natural resource, primary contact recreation and secondary contact recreation. It is not supporting its use of fish and wildlife propagation. Dissolved oxygen is listed as impairment. It is determined that the source is due to natural conditions and a water quality standards use attainability analysis is needed.

The lower segment (080609) has 2 monitoring stations--one (58010068) is near Lillie, Louisiana and the other (58010015) is east of Lillie, Louisiana. All uses – primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife propagation, and outstanding natural resources are indicated as fully supported.

7. Middle Fork Bayou D'Arbonne - 080610

Description

The Middle Fork of Bayou D'Arbonne flows southeast for 43 miles from its origin near the Louisiana-Arkansas border in the town of Haynesville, Louisiana and winds southeast through Claiborne Parish. It then defines the border between Lincoln and Union Parishes before its entrance to Lake D'Arbonne. It flows through a relatively narrow band of bottomland hardwoods flanked by upland mixed pine/hardwoods and stands of loblolly pine. Only one historical site is recorded along the bayou and a survey is recommended. The pristine, natural setting of the 90% undeveloped corridor fosters high scenic value. Game species, both fish and wildlife are probably optimum for the habitat carrying capacity. Several plant and animal species in and along this stream are considered PRETS. Except for the lower end adjacent to Lake D'Arbonne that has a public boat ramp and recreation facilities, the stream has limited access due to land usage.

Water Quality

There are two water quality monitoring stations on the stream (58010325—west of Bernice and 58010785—northeast of Dubach, Louisiana). Fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation uses are not supported; however, secondary contact recreation and outstanding natural resource uses are fully supported. Dissolved oxygen and total fecal coliform are indicated by data as impairments for the stream. Field evaluation indicates that municipal point source discharges and natural conditions needing a water quality standards use attainability analysis is needed.

8. Ouachita River - 080101

Description

Only a portion of subsegment 080101 on the Ouachita River is considered a scenic stream. This portion flows for approximately 22 miles southward from the Louisiana-Arkansas state line to its intersection with the north bank of Bayou Bartholomew defining the border between Union and Morehouse Parishes. There are various wildlife refuges, management preserves, and state wildlife management areas within approximately 3,000,000 acres of bottomland hardwoods in the Basin. Wetlands in the area are of national significance as a wintering ground for waterfowl and shorebirds. There are PRETS in and around this portion of the stream. There is little documentation of historical artifacts and warrants study. The stream is largely undeveloped and provides a primitive setting. Many federal and state areas are open to the public providing recreation in the form of fishing and hunting.

Water Quality

The Ouachita River has one water quality monitoring station along this stretch of stream– 58010013 at Sterlington, Louisiana just below the portion of the subsegment that is designated as scenic. The uses of drinking water supply and secondary contact recreation are being fully met. Fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation uses are not being met. Data indicates that mercury, low dissolved oxygen, and total fecal coliform are impairments for this stream. Field evaluation indicates that atmospheric deposition–toxics, impacts from hydrostructure flow regulation/modification, irrigated crop production, natural conditions needing a water quality standards use attainability analysis, and other unknown factors are sources for the problems in this area. There is a fish consumption advisory for mercury in the fish in this area.

9. Saline Bayou (Bienville Parish) - 100801

Description

Saline Bayou flows for 54 miles from its origin near the Town of Arcadia southward through Bienville Parish. It defines the border of Natchitoches and Winn Parishes ending at Louisiana Highway 156. The bayou flows through rolling hills covered with pines and mixed pine-hardwoods. Bottomland hardwoods including bald cypress typify the stream valley. Saline Bayou is a mature, meandering stream with shallows, pools, cutbanks, bars and instream obstructions. Ninety percent of the corridor is undeveloped. There are 5 recorded historical sites along the corridor. Drake's Lick and a historic Choctaw Native American village and ceremonial center are considered worthy of more archeological surveying and study. The bayou runs through two distinct ecological areas, the Red River alluvial valley and Tertiary Highlands. The area has high scenic quality and is an excellent fishery habitat. Many plant and animal species in and around the stream are considered PRETS. When passable, canoeing opportunities are outstanding. The stream is moderately accessible through Kisatchie National Forest. Upstream recreational access is more limited.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station on Saline Bayou—58010075 near Goldonna, Louisiana. Agriculture and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Drinking water supply and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation uses are not supported. Impairments are determined to be mercury, low dissolved oxygen, and total fecal coliform. The sources are listed as atmospheric deposition—toxics, impacts from hydrostructure flow regulation/modification, irrigated crop production, natural conditions needing a water quality standards use attainability analysis, and other unknown sources. There is a fish consumption advisory on this stream due to mercury contamination.

CENTRAL LOUISIANA

10. Bayou Cocodrie (Concordia Parish) - 101601

Description

Bayou Cocodrie meanders for 55 miles from Little Cross Bayou near Ferriday, Louisiana to Wild Cow Bayou entirely in Concordia Parish. Only 5.6 miles flows through bottomland hardwoods on the east side with a thin strip of trees on the west side of the bayou. This stretch runs from Bayou Cross Cocodrie to Louisiana Highway 565. Remnants of vast bottomland forests that once covered the area can be found along the rest of the corridor. Three historical sites, all Native American cultures, are recorded on the stretch. Preliminary archaeological surveys have been recommended. The developed agricultural and pastoral lands that predominate are screened by wooded, natural levees. Recreational activities are limited because of lack of availability of public access. Nearly the entire stretch is privately owned.

Water Quality

No data is available for this stream and it is not assessed at this time. It will be assessed in the next report. The fish in the bayou have been tested for mercury and do not show levels of concern.

11. Bayou Cocodrie (Evangeline Parish) - 060201

Description

Bayou Cocodrie flows for 50 miles through Rapides and Evangeline Parishes. It originates near U.S. Highway 167 at the outfall of Cocodrie Lake, defines the border between Rapides and Evangeline Parishes, and then proceeds through Evangeline Parish where it merges with the Bayou Boeuf-Cocodrie Diversion Canal. Vegetative habitat is varied along this stretch. The section from the diversion to St. Landry has bottomland hardwood forests. The west bank is agricultural land. Between the towns of St. Landry and Centerville, vegetation in the corridor is sparse. From Centerville to Cocodrie Lake the habitat improves becoming a mixture of agriculture, bottomland hardwoods and wooded swamps. There are two prehistoric Native American scatters recorded along the stream. The area is highly developed, with pastoral and agricultural activities along most of the corridor impacting its scenic value. A narrow band of natural vegetation along the stream does provide some scenic diversity. Public access to the area is readily available, but development along the stream and water quality problems reduces its recreational value.

Water Quality

Bayou Cocodrie has a water quality monitoring station (58010103) on the stream at St. Landry, Louisiana. The designated use of fish and wildlife propagation is not supporting. The other uses—outstanding natural resource, primary contact recreation, and secondary contact recreation—are all considered to be fully supported. Impairments are identified as copper, sedimentation/siltation, total suspended solids, and turbidity. The source of these impairments is unknown. This fish in this stream have been tested for mercury and do not show levels for concern.

12. Bayou Kisatchie - 101103

Description

Bayou Kisatchie winds in an "S" shape course for 48 miles almost entirely through Kisatchie National Forest in Rapides Parish. The portion that is designated as scenic starts at its entrance into Kisatchie National Forest and flows to its entrance into Old River. The habitat is a mix of pine and hardwoods with a diverse hardwood riparian association. Several plant and animal species in and along this stretch are considered PRETS. There are 7 archaeological sites recorded on the bayou. Two are historic. This stream is a high priority for archeological survey. The almost entirely undeveloped corridor provides high scenic quality. Recreational value is good. There is limited bank fishing. Most canoeing occurs on the stretch of the river below Bayou Santabarb although the entire stretch is canoeable. Access to the stream is moderate to good.

Water Quality

According to data from the water quality monitoring station (58010042) near Lotus, Louisiana, primary contact recreation, outstanding natural resource, and fish and wildlife propagation are rated as not supporting the designated uses. Secondary contact recreation and agriculture are rated as fully supporting. Impairments listed are cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, dissolved oxygen, total fecal coliform, sedimentation/siltation, and turbidity. The source is unknown.

13. Big Creek - 081608

Description

Big Creek flows for 17 miles from its headwaters at Louisiana Highway 167 near Dry Prong in Grant Parish to its confluence with Little River. For its lower length, the stream is flanked by oak-gum bottomland forest interspersed with stands of bald cypress. Upstream the habitat changes to mixed pine-hardwood to predominantly pine forests. More than 90% of the corridor is natural vegetation. The diversity of the stream is accounted for by running through two distinct ecological regions, the Red River alluvial valley and tertiary uplands. Twenty-four archaeological sites (mostly Native American) are recorded along Big Creek. The Catahoula Cur site is an outstanding archaeological site and dates to 5,000 BC. Further archaeological study outside the forest boundaries has been recommended in the area. High quality bass fishing is found on the lower reaches of Big Creek, although access is limited. Most of the creek winds its way through Kisatchie National Forest and supports low-level canoeing and local fishing. Downstream are some camps and residences.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station along Big Creek (58010815 near Fishville, Louisiana). The stream is fully supporting the uses of drinking water supply, outstanding natural resource, primary and secondary contact recreation, and fish and wildlife propagation.

14. Calcasieu River - 030102

Description

The scenic portion of the Calcasieu River flows for 49 miles from Louisiana Highway 8 east through Vernon Parish entering Rapides Parish and ending at the Allen Parish Line. The habitat is a relatively uniform mix of pine-hardwood forest of uneven ages on low, rolling, well-drained hills. One Native American archaeological site is recorded on this stretch. This scenic stretch of the Calcasieu is undeveloped with over 90% of the corridor in natural vegetation. The scenic quality is good. There are moderate-quality canoeing opportunities in the area below Louisiana Highway 28. Public access to the area is limited to occasional road crossings due to terrain and ownership patterns, but camps and private residences are common downstream of Pollock, Louisiana.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station along this stretch of the Calcasieu River (58010820 east of Union Hill, Louisiana). Data indicates that uses for agriculture, and primary and secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife propagation, and outstanding natural resource are fully supported.

15. Fish Creek - 081606

Description

Fish Creek is located in Grant Parish. It flows for 14 miles from its origin near Williana to its confluence with Little River. The stream is flanked on the lower length by oak/gum bottomland forest interspersed with stands of bald cypress. Upstream, the habitat grades to mixed pine-hardwood then to predominantly pine forests. There are 10 recorded prehistoric Native American archaeological sites along the stretch, and little research has been done in this area. Natural vegetation covers about 60% of the area and development is minimal. This

helps maintain the natural character and scenic quality of the corridor. Because of ownership patterns, recreational use of the creek is limited. It is typically too small for canoeing and boating. A portion of the stream is located within Kisatchie National Forest. This, along with 1 nonprofit camp area, provides the best recreational access.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station on Fish Creek (58010813) south of Lincecum, Louisiana. Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation uses are not supported. Impairments are lead and total fecal coliform. Sources listed are on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems) and other unknown sources.

16. Little River - 081601 and 081602

Description

Little River is designated a scenic stream for its full length (53 miles). It flows from its beginning at the confluence of the Dugdemona River with Castor Creek to its entrance into Catahoula Lake. The stretch defines the border of Grant Parish and a small portion of Rapides Parish with LaSalle Parish. The habitat in the area is oak-gum bottomland forest interspersed with stands of bald cypress. Riparian natural levees support excellent plant diversity. There are several plant and animal species in and along the stream that are considered to be PRETS. There are 60 recorded prehistoric Native American archaeological sites along the stretch. Four outstanding sites include: Clear Creek Bay site, Russell Landing site, Fish Creek Mounds site, and Watley site. The Watley site (ca. 5000 BC to 1500 AD) has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. There is over 90% natural cover and limited development along the corridor. The natural, scenic quality is high.

Water Quality

This stretch of Little River is divided into 2 segments. Segment 081601 begins at the confluence of Castor Creek and the Dugdemona River and continues for 8 miles to its junction with Bear Creek. There are two water quality monitoring stations (58010076 located at Rochelle and 58010808 east of Georgetown, Louisiana). Data indicated that the uses of fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation are fully supported.

Segment 081602 begins at the confluence of Bear Creek with Little River and continues until Little River's entrance into Catahoula Lake. There are three water quality monitoring stations along this stretch--one (58010025) south of Rogers, Louisiana, another (58010089) southwest of Jena, Louisiana, and a third (58010809) northeast of Ball, Louisiana. Data indicates that fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact resource uses are not supported. The uses of secondary contact recreation and outstanding natural resource are fully supported. Impairments are listed as mercury and total fecal coliform. Sources are identified as atmospheric deposition, on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems) and other unknown sources. There is an advisory for mercury contamination in the fish along this stretch.

17. Pearl Creek - 110202

Description

The scenic stream portion of Pearl Creek (9 miles) flows entirely through Vernon Parish from Louisiana Highway 111 near Burr Ferry west to the Sabine River. The general habitat along this stretch ranges from bottomland hardwoods at its confluence with Sabine River through mixed scrub oak/pine at its source. One archaeological site is recorded along the stream, and a survey in this area has been recommended. The scenic quality remains in a generally pristine state due to its rural location and isolation. Waterfalls are located along the stretch and provide positive visual experiences. Wading and swimming opportunities are available on the stream but it is not generally fished. The stream is not navigable; however, accessibility at bridge crossings is good.

Water Quality

This stream is not assessed at this time due to lack of data. It will be addressed in future reports.

18. Saline Bayou (Catahoula & LaSalle Parishes) - 101504

Description

The entire length of Saline Bayou meanders for 11 miles from Larto Lake in Catahoula Parish to its entrance into Saline Lake in LaSalle Parish and is designated a scenic stream. Bottomland hardwoods and wooded swamp typify the area. There are 3 recorded archaeological sites along the stretch, and further study has been recommended. Ninety percent of the corridor is natural vegetation, is almost entirely undeveloped and lies entirely within the Saline Wildlife Management Area. The aesthetic quality of the stream is high. The pristine bottomland hardwoods and wooded swamps are outstanding examples of some of Louisiana's characteristic natural ecosystems.

Water Quality

There are no water quality monitoring stations along this bayou. Due to lack of data, this stretch is not assessed at this time. It will be addressed in the future reports.

19. Six Mile Creek - 030504

Description

The entire 48-mile stretch of Six Mile Creek is designated a scenic stream and includes the east and west fork origins at the southern boundary of Fort Polk military reservation in Vernon Parish. From there, the stream winds its way southward through Allen Parish to its entrance into Whiskey Chitto Creek. The habitat is a relatively uniform type of mixed pine-hardwood forest of uneven ages on low, rolling, well-drained hills. Cattle graze much of the timberland. There are several plant and animal species found in and along this stream that are considered PRETS. There are 22 archaeological sites along the corridor. These recorded sites are in the Kisatchie National Forest and on Fort Polk military reservation. Archaeological surveys of areas not on federal lands have been recommended. The corridor is in a largely primitive condition for its whole length. The pristine, upland forests contribute to the highly scenic nature of the stream. Fishing, particularly bass fishing, and canoeing are common in the area. Bridge crossings provide good access to the lower reaches. The upper reaches that lie in Kisatchie National Forest are non-navigable, but provide excellent camping opportunities with good access to the area.

Water Quality

There are two water quality monitoring stations on Six Mile Creek (58010831 northwest of Pitkin and 58010832 north of Mittie, Louisiana). Data from these stations indicates that the uses of outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation are fully supported; however, fish and wildlife propagation is not supported. Impairments are identified as copper, cadmium and lead. The source is unknown. The fish in the waterbody have been tested for mercury and no levels were found of concern.

20. Spring Creek - 060101

Description

Spring Creek flows for 30 miles through Rapides Parish. The entire corridor, from its origin near the Town of Otis to its entrance into Cocodrie Lake, is designated a scenic stream. The area is typified by mixed pine/hardwoods with a diverse hardwood riparian association. The base flow of the stream is sustained by springs from the Alluvial and Chicot Aquifer Systems. Only 1 archaeological site is recorded along the stream and a survey has been recommended. The corridor is almost entirely undeveloped with over 90% in natural vegetation. The scenic quality in this area is excellent. Fishing is also excellent along the corridor, and the lower reaches are used for canoeing and motorized boating. Access is moderate. The best access is in the portion in Kisatchie National Forest.

Water Quality

There is a water quality monitoring station (58010099) located on the stream near Glenmora. Data indicates that primary and secondary contact recreational uses are fully supported. Fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource designations are not supported. Impairments are identified as sediment/siltation, total suspended solids and turbidity. The source is identified as sand/gravel/rock mining or quarries.

21. Ten Mile Creek - 030505

Description

Ten Mile Creek flows from the eastern boundary of Fort Polk military reservation to its confluence with Whiskey Chitto Creek. It meanders back and forth across the Vernon-Allen Parish line before entering Rapides Parish for the rest of its 49-mile length. The vegetative habitat and terrain of mixed pine-hardwood on low, rolling hills is very similar to that of Six Mile Creek. No archaeological sites are recorded along the stretch and a survey has been recommended. The area is largely undeveloped, but logging activities have altered the purity of the environment. Natural settings along the relatively undeveloped portions of the corridor provide a high potential for natural scenic quality. This very small stream does support low-level canoeing and bank fishing in the lower reaches. Above Louisiana Highway 113 the creek is mostly non-navigable. There is limited public access to the stream.

Water Quality

Ten Mile Creek has a water quality monitoring station (58010833) northeast of Mittie, Louisiana. Data indicates that fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Primary contact recreation use designation is not supported. The impairment is total fecal coliform. The source is identified as wildlife other than waterfowl.

22. Trout Creek - 081607

Description

Trout Creek's entire length (14 miles) is designated a scenic stream. It flows wholly in LaSalle Parish from its origin near Eden, Louisiana and roughly follows La. Hwy 8 to its confluence with Little River. Oak-gum bottomland forest interspersed with stands of bald cypress in the lower reaches typifies the habitat of the area. Upstream the terrain changes to predominately pine forests and open pasturelands. Fish and wildlife diversity are optimal. The corridor has 6 recorded archaeological sites, and the Watley site is eligible for listing in the National Register. Further archaeological surveying has been recommended. While development and clearings intrude along the creek in some areas, 60% of the corridor maintains a natural character and has high potential scenic quality.

Water Quality

Trout Creek has one water quality monitoring station along its length (58010814 northwest of White Sulfur Springs, Louisiana). Data indicates that all designated uses -- outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation, and fish and wildlife propagation are fully supported.

23. Whiskey Chitto Creek - 030502

Description

Whiskey Chitto Creek winds for 70 miles from the southern boundary of Fort Polk military reservation in Vernon Parish crossing the Vernon-Beauregard Parish line, then flowing on to cross the Beauregard-Allen Parish line. After this, it meanders through Allen Parish to its confluence with the Calcasieu River. The habitat is a uniform type of mixed pine-hardwood forest of uneven ages on low, rolling, well-drained hills. Because cattle graze much of the timberland, varieties of wildlife are scarce. There are 13 recorded prehistoric sites along the creek, and further survey in this area has been recommended. The predominance of natural settings

and the relatively undeveloped condition of the corridor enhances the scenic quality of the pristine, upland forests. Fishing (including a good bass fishery) and canoeing are common along the stretch, especially between Bundick Creek and Louisiana Highway 112. The upper reaches above Louisiana Highway 112 are virtually unnavigable and provide limited access, except for the portions that lie in Kisatchie National Forest. In the forest, camping opportunities help provide access to the stream. There is moderately good access below Louisiana Highway 112 and at other bridge crossings along its route. The lower stretch is developed. Private camps and logging activities have begun to adversely impact recreational opportunities. A unique plant community exists along this stream.

Water Quality

Two water quality monitoring stations are located along the Whiskey Chitto Creek. 58010829 is northwest of Cravens and 58010830 is northwest of Kinder, Louisiana. Data indicates this stream is fully meeting all its designated uses—fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation.

SOUTH LOUISIANA

24. Amite River - 040301

Description

The Amite River is designated a scenic stream for 30 miles traveling south from the Louisiana-Mississippi state line, defining the border of St. Helena and East Feliciana Parishes to Louisiana Highway 37 at Grangeville. The terrestrial habitat consists mainly of upland hardwood forest, scattered blocks of bottomland hardwoods, mixed pine-hardwoods, and highly scattered open pastures along a flat, alluvial bottomland. Base flow is sustained by the Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana aquifers. Terrestrial wildlife populations are diverse along the stream. There are several plant and animal species in and along this stream that are considered PRETS. Eighteen archaeological sites are recorded along the corridor, most of which are prehistoric Native American scatters. The Hornsby site shows continuous occupation for over 3,000 years. The upper stretches of the Amite River are relatively pristine and scenic quality is high; however, along the lower stretches from Darlington Creek to Grangeville, Louisiana, development has intruded to adversely impact the visual quality of the corridor. Less than 60% natural cover remains in the corridor. The Amite River is popular for fishing, and provides high quality canoeing opportunities--especially between Darlington Creek and Louisiana Highway 432 at Chipola, Louisiana. The full length of the river is used for fishing, canoeing and other recreational uses. Many camps are found along the stretch, and camping also occurs on sandbars in the waterway. Access is limited because of terrain, ownership patterns, few public access points and steep banks.

Water Quality

There are two water quality monitoring stations, one (58010044) west of Darlington, Louisiana and the other (58010119) at Grangeville, Louisiana, located along the stretch. Data rates outstanding natural resource, primary contact recreation, and secondary contact recreation as not meeting uses. Fish and wildlife propagation is rated as fully supported. Data indicates that total fecal coliform and turbidity are impairments. Field evaluation notes that mine tailings and on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems) are impairments.

25. Bashman Bayou - 041803

Description

Bashman Bayou in St. Bernard Parish is designated a scenic stream for its 1-mile length from its origin to Bayou Dupre. The terrestrial habitat is intermediate to brackish coastal marsh, scattered with living and dead bald cypress trees. The corridor is over 90% natural cover with solid and broken marshes interspersed with natural levees and spoil banks supporting woody vegetation. Scenic quality is high because of the wilderness quality in the area and provides open vistas of solid and broken marshes. Other water bodies like Lake Borgne provide access to the bayou, and Bashman Bayou offers moderate quality recreational fishing, and low-level fishing for estuarine species.

Water Quality

One water quality monitoring site (58011070, Bayou Bashman northeast of Violet) is located on the stream. All water quality uses are designated as fully supporting—fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation.

26. Bayou Bienvenue - 042002

Description

The scenic portion of Bayou Bienvenue twists for 3 miles through a brackish marsh area from Bayou Villere to Lake Borgne and defines the border between Orleans and St. Bernard Parishes for this stretch. There are two recorded archaeological sites along the corridor--one contains prehistoric Native American artifacts along with early 1800's artifacts possibly depicting a Spanish fishing village. More archaeological surveys have been recommended for the area. The corridor is largely undeveloped (over 90% natural cover) with solid and broken marshes interspersed with natural levees and spoil banks supporting woody vegetation. Lake Borgne and other interconnected waterways provide access to the bayou. The bayou supports low-level fishing for estuarine species and offers substantial recreational fishing opportunities.

Water Quality

One water quality monitoring station (58011062 located 6.5 miles northeast of Chalmette) is located on Bayou Bienvenue. The uses of fish and wildlife propagation, oyster propagation, and primary and secondary contact recreation are all fully supported. The use of outstanding natural resource is not assessed at this time.

27. Bayou Cane - 040903 and 040904

Description

Bayou Cane flows through St. Tammany Parish for 3 miles from its headwaters in Fontainbleau State Park to its entrance into Lake Pontchartrain. The terrestrial habitat along the stream changes from fresh water marsh near its mouth at Lake Pontchartrain to wooded swamp, bottomland hardwoods, mixed pine/hardwoods, ending with predominantly pine forests and wet pine savannas near its origin. There are 3 archaeological prehistoric Native American sites recorded along Bayou Cane. The Tchefuncte site is significant, and an archaeological survey is recommended. Despite the fact that Bayou Cane is proximal to areas of heavy development, the area remains relatively pristine and the bayou's scenic value is good. Canoeing and fresh water fishing in the marsh-like area of Fontainbleau State Park is substantial. Camping and recreational facilities are available in the park, otherwise, access is limited.

Water Quality

Subsegment 040903 flows for 1 mile from the headwaters of Bayou Cane to U.S. Highway 190. Data from a water quality monitoring station (58010302) indicates that fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary contact recreation uses are not supported. Secondary contact recreation is fully supported. Impairments are listed as chloride, dissolved oxygen, sulfates, total dissolved solids, total fecal coliform, and turbidity. Sources are indicated to be drought-related impacts, on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similarly decentralized systems), and site clearance (land development or redevelopment).

Subsegment 040904 flows for 2 miles from U.S. Highway 190 to its entrance into Lake Pontchartrain. Water quality monitoring stations (58010303 Bayou Chinchuba near Mandeville and 58011046 Bayou Castine southeast of Mandeville, Louisiana) are indicators of the water quality in Bayou Cane. Fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreational uses are all not supporting. Impairments are mercury, dissolved oxygen, total fecal coliform, and turbidity. Sources are considered to be on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), package plant or other permitted small flows discharges, and other unknown sources.

28. Bayou Chaperon - 041802

Description

The entire length of Bayou Chaperon (8 miles) is considered a scenic stream. The stream flows from a brackish marsh in St. Bernard Parish at its origin to a spoil disposal area parallel to the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet at its end. There are no recorded archaeological sites in the area. The corridor is largely undeveloped (more than 90% natural cover), and provides vistas of solid and broken marshes interspersed with natural levees and spoil banks supporting woody vegetation. There is a wilderness quality to this highly scenic setting. Moderate quality recreational fishing and moderate access is available from a network of interconnected waterways.

Water Quality

Water quality monitoring station (58011071—Bayou Chaperon 4.1 miles northeast of Violet, Louisiana) indicates that all designated water uses of Bayou Chaperon are rated as fully supporting. These are fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation.

29. Bayou Chinchuba - 040904

Description

Bayou Chinchuba is in St. Tammany Parish. The portion from the West Causeway approach south to Lake Pontchartrain (2 miles) has been designated as scenic. The area around the mouth of Bayou Chinchuba at Lake Pontchartrain resembles a marsh then disappears into a swampy area made indeterminate by beaver activity. The area near Lewisburg, Louisiana supports tupelo gum, and water hyacinth is omnipresent. There are no archaeological sites recorded along the stretch. Dense vegetation is primitive on reaches navigable by canoe. There is limited access to the stream; it is difficult to navigate; and it supports average quality fishing near Lake Pontchartrain. The occurrence of bridge crossings, power lines and businesses and housing detract from the scenic value near Causeway Blvd. and highway traffic noise is objectionable.

Water Quality

There is a water quality monitoring station (58010303) along Bayou Chinchuba near Mandeville, Louisiana. According to data, all uses are not supporting, which include fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation. Impairments are listed as mercury, dissolved oxygen, total fecal coliform, and turbidity. Sources identified are on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), package plants or other permitted small flows discharges, and other unknown sources.

30. Bayou des Allemands - 020201 and 020301

Description

Bayou des Allemands defines the border between Lafourche and St. Charles Parishes for 21 miles from Lac Des Allemands to its entrance into Lake Salvador. This scenic stream has a surrounding habitat of deep, wooded swamp with Spanish moss draped bald cypress and water tupelo. Fish and wildlife species are moderately diverse. Twelve recorded archaeological sites are located along the stream. Temple Mound Indian Village is an interesting site, and a complete preliminary survey of the bayou has been recommended. Greater than 60% natural cover remains in the corridor, but development activity adversely affects the scenic beauty of the stream in some areas. Fishing and power boating opportunities are available along the bayou. Public access is limited but available. Development, especially by the petroleum industry, also limits the recreational value of the area.

Water Quality

Subsegment 020201 flows from Lac des Allemands to U.S. Highway 90. One water quality monitoring station (58010292 at Des Allemands, Louisiana) is used to evaluate this stream. Fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource uses are not supported. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully

supported. Impairments are identified as chloride, non-native aquatic plants, sulfates, total dissolved solids, total suspended solids and turbidity. Sources are considered to be drought-related impacts, sediment resuspension (clean sediment) and sources unknown.

Subsegment 020301 of Bayou des Allemands flows from U.S. Highway 90 to Lake Salvador. The water quality station (58010292 at Des Allemands, Louisiana) is indicative of both subsegments of this scenic stream. Data rates the designation for water uses on this corridor as not supporting for fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are rated as fully supporting. Impairments are identified as chloride, non-native aquatic plants, dissolved oxygen, sulfates, total dissolved solids, and turbidity. Sources include drought-related impacts, forced drainage pumping, industrial point source discharge, sediment resuspension (clean sediment), and source unknown.

31. Bayou Dupre - 041804

Description

The full length of Bayou Dupre (2 miles) from the Lake Borgne/Violet Canal to Terre Beau Bayou is a scenic stream. The vegetative habitat consists of intermediate to brackish coastal marsh with scattered living and dead bald cypress trees, along with some small woody shrubs on natural levees, ridges and spoil banks. Three archaeological sites are found along the corridor—two are prehistoric Native American sites and the third is the historic Martello Castle that was built to guard approaches to New Orleans, Louisiana. The area has already been fully surveyed for archaeological resources. The corridor has over 90% natural cover with a wilderness quality to the scenic beauty. Access from other water bodies is available, and low-level fishing for estuarine species is of moderate quality.

Water Quality

One water quality monitoring station (58011069 adjacent to the Toca loading dock) is used to evaluate the stream. The use of fish and wildlife propagation is not supported; however, all other uses—outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation—are fully supported. The impairment is listed as dissolved oxygen. Because the source is due to natural conditions, it is recommended that a water quality standards use attainability analyses be carried out.

32. Bayou LaBranche - 041201

Description

Bayou La Branche flows northward for 4 miles through St. Charles Parish from its origin near U.S. Highway 61 at Good Hope to its confluence with Lake Pontchartrain. The area is characterized by fresh water marsh and a wooded swamp dominated by bald cypress known as LaBranche Wetlands. Fish and wildlife species are plentiful, but large mammals are rare. Two prehistoric Native American shell middens are recorded on the bayou, and a preliminary archaeological survey has been recommended. The corridor provides open vistas of solid and broken marshes interspersed with natural levees that support woody vegetation in an area that is over 90% undeveloped. Scenic quality is high. Recreational use patterns are inferior due to poor access and moderate to low fishing qualities.

Water Quality

Data indicates the uses of fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation are not supported. Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. There is a water quality monitoring station (58010304) north of Norco, Louisiana. An impairment, dissolved oxygen, is identified. Sources include forced drainage and natural conditions indicating that a water quality use standards attainability analysis is needed for this stream.

33. Bayou Lacombe - 040901 and 040902

Description

The entire 20 miles of Bayou Lacombe in St. Tammany Parish is designated a scenic stream. It flows south from its headwaters at Talisheek, Louisiana near the junction of Louisiana Highway 41 and Louisiana Highway 435 to Lake Pontchartrain. The habitat changes along the bayou. Near the mouth it is fresh water marsh. Upstream it becomes wooded swamp, bottomland hardwoods and mixed pine/hardwoods. Approaching the source, it grades into predominantly pine forests and wet pine savannas. Fish and wildlife are diverse along the corridor. Several plant and animal species along the stream are considered PRETS. Seven archaeological sites are recorded along the stretch and a survey of the entire area has been recommended. There is some visual intrusion of development near Lacombe, Louisiana; however, for the most part, density of vegetation along the banks makes the bayou visually appealing. The bayou sustains high-quality bass fishing, and is a good resource for fishing and canoeing. Entry to the stream is limited to 1 boat ramp and access from Lake Pontchartrain.

Water Quality

The scenic portion of Bayou Lacombe is divided into 2 subsegments. Subsegment 040901 flows from its headwaters to U.S. Highway 190. There is a water quality monitoring station (58010300) north of Lacombe, Louisiana. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported. Outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are cadmium, chloride, copper, lead, mercury, dissolved oxygen, pH, sulfates, and total dissolved solids. Sources are drought-related conditions; natural conditions where a water quality standards use attainability analysis is needed, on-site treatment systems (septic systems, and similar decentralized systems), and unknown sources. Fish in the subsegment have been tested for mercury contamination, but levels were not found to be a cause for concern.

Subsegment 040902 flows from U.S. Highway 190 to Lake Pontchartrain. There is a water quality monitoring station (58011047) south of Lacombe, Louisiana. Fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation uses are not supported. Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Chloride, mercury, pH, sulfates, total dissolved solids, and total fecal coliform are listed as impairments. The sources are the same as listed above. Fish in this subsegment have been tested for mercury contamination, and results indicate further testing is needed. There is no advisory in the area at this time.

34. Bayou St. John - 041301

Description

Bayou St. John flows for 4 miles through City Park in New Orleans, Louisiana from its origin to Lake Pontchartrain. The habitat is urban and residential. The park-like backdrop and New Orleans architecture provide a unique scenic setting. Wildlife species are present in forms expected to be found in an urban area and include squirrels, raccoons, song birds, wading birds, frogs, snakes and turtles. The archaeological history, both Native American prehistory and more recent American history, of this area is extremely rich. Fort St. John and a historic Native American village are found along the stretch together with the Esplanade Bridge Historic District, which is listed in the National Register. There is low-level canoeing, rowing and fishing along the corridor. Unlimited access is provided to this stream.

Water Quality

There is a water quality station (58010305) located at New Orleans, Louisiana. All uses—fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation—are fully supported. Mercury testing has been conducted in the fish and no levels for concern were found.

35. Bayou Trepagnier - 041202

Description

Bayou Trepagnier flows for 4 miles through St. Charles Parish from the Shell Oil Refinery at Norco to its confluence with Bayou La Branche. The habitat is characterized by fresh water marsh and wooded swamp

dominated by bald cypress known as the LaBranche wetlands. The LaBranche wetlands support a wide variety of bird species and is an important wintering waterfowl area. Reptiles and amphibians are abundant. Large mammals are rare. There are 3 archaeological sites along the stretch. Over 90% natural cover provides open vistas of solid and broken marshes interspersed with natural levees and spoil banks supporting woody vegetation. Scenic quality is good. There is moderate to low quality fishing opportunities along the stream. Access and recreational use is limited.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station (58010150), one mile downstream of Shell Oil, along this bayou. Fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource designations are not supported. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are oil and grease, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity. Sources are industrial point source discharges and natural conditions that indicate a water quality use attainability analysis is needed for this stream.

36. Blind River - 040401 and 040403

Description

Blind River flows northeast for 25 miles from its origin in St. James Parish before crossing into Ascension Parish. It defines the border between Ascension Parish and Livingston and St. John the Baptist Parishes for a stretch, then enters Lake Maurepas. Surrounding habitat is composed of deep, wooded swamp with Spanish moss draped bald cypress and water tupelo. Fish and wildlife species are diverse and include furbearers, swamp rabbit, whitetail deer, and many species of birds along with game fish like black bass, sunfish, catfish, and gar. At least one animal species along this stretch is considered to be a PRETS. Two recorded archaeological sites are found along the corridor and further survey has been recommended. This stream is one of the least developed, most natural river areas designated as scenic. The natural setting fosters good scenic quality. The river is popular for fishing and power boating. Terrestrial access is limited, but bridge crossings, a public boat ramp and other tributary streams provide moderate access to the stretch. Canoeing and water skiing are common sports along Blind River.

Water Quality

Blind River is divided into 2 subsegments for water quality purposes. Subsegment 040403 flows from the source of Blind River to its confluence with Amite River Diversion Canal. Two water quality monitoring stations (58010117—Blind River near Gramercy and 58010243—Blind River east of Gonzales, Louisiana) are located in this subsegment. Fish and wildlife and outstanding natural resource designations are not supported. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are mercury, non-native aquatic plants, dissolved oxygen, sedimentation/siltation, and turbidity. Sources are identified as atmospheric deposition—toxics, flow alterations from water diversions, site clearance (land development or redevelopment), and unknown sources. This subsegment is under an advisory for fish consumption due to mercury contamination.

Subsegment 040401 of Blind River flows from the Amite River Diversion Canal to its mouth at Lake Maurepas. There is a water quality monitoring station (58011102) on Blind River southeast of Denson, Louisiana. The use designations and ratings, and the impairments listed are the same as the above subsegment. Sources are considered to be atmospheric deposition—toxics, drainage/filling/loss of wetlands and unknown sources. There is also an advisory for fish consumption due to mercury contamination on this subsegment.

37. Bogue Chitto River - 090501

Description

The scenic portion of Bogue Chitto River flows southeast for 53 miles through Washington Parish from the Mississippi-Louisiana state line passing into St. Tammany Parish and continuing to its confluence with Pearl River Navigation Canal. The habitat along the stream is varied. Wooded swamp, hardwood forests, mixed pine-hardwoods, pure pine stands and scattered open pastures can all be found along the corridor. The fish community is diverse and some species of importance are in abundance. Several plant and animal species

found in and along this stream are considered PRETS. The Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana Aquifers sustain base flows. Seven recorded prehistoric Native American sites are located along the corridor and an archaeological survey has been recommended. With the exception of Franklinton, the river remains in a largely natural state (over 90% natural cover) and because it flows through 2 distinct ecological regions, the scenic quality is rich and diverse. Portions of the stream provide some of the highest quality canoeing and fishing opportunities in the state. Terrestrial access is limited due to ownership patterns along the stream. A boat ramp at Franklinton, access points on confluent water bodies, and a commercial campground and beach in Franklinton provide limited access. The stream is commonly used for swimming.

Water Quality

There are 2 water quality monitoring stations along the Bogue Chitto River. One (58010064) is near Bush, and the other (58010065) is located at Franklinton, Louisiana. The river is not supporting any of its designated uses—fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, or primary and secondary contact recreation. Impairments are found to be cadmium, copper, mercury, total fecal coliform and turbidity. Sources are identified as atmospheric deposition—toxics, municipal point source discharges, natural conditions that need a water quality standard use attainability analysis, sanitary sewer overflows (collection system failures), sources outside state jurisdiction or borders, and other unknown sources. There is a fish consumption advisory for mercury contamination on this stream.

38. Bogue Falaya River - 040804

Description

The Bogue Falaya River is designated a scenic stream for 29 miles. The scenic segment is limited to the confluence of the east and west prong to Hwy. 437 north of Covington, all in St. Tammany Parish. Mixed pine-hardwood and bottomland hardwood forests in the area are typical of the Coastal Plain Ecoregion. Fish and wildlife communities are diverse. Several species of plants along this river are considered PRETS. There are no known archaeological sites of significance in this corridor. The upper reaches show little development. Development does intrude along much of the lower corridor; however, many property owners are retaining old growth trees for aesthetics. The Bogue Falaya has been popular for swimming, canoeing and tubing. There is limited access to the area.

Water Quality

Subsegment 040804 has a water quality monitoring station (58010411 at Covington, Louisiana) on this subsegment. Fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation uses are not supported. Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are listed as chloride and total fecal coliform. Sources are identified as drought-related impacts, on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), package plants or other permitted small flows discharges, and sanitary sewer overflows (collection system failures). There is a swimming advisory on the Bogue Falaya due to fecal coliform. Testing of mercury in the fish has been done and a fish consumption advisory may shortly be issued.

39. Bradley Slough - 090206

Description

Bradley Slough flows for 5 miles through St. Tammany Parish. The entire stream is designated scenic from its origin at the Bogue Chitto River to its confluence with Wilson Slough. Habitat consists of bottomland hardwoods and wooded swamp. The area is inundated much of the year. Fish and wildlife species are abundant and diverse. No recorded archaeological sites are found along the stretch and a survey is recommended. Over 90% of the corridor is covered in natural vegetation along this almost entirely undeveloped stream. The pristine character fosters high scenic quality. Public access to this area is available by boat only from the Pearl River and other interconnected waterways. Terrestrial access is not good.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station (58011039, Bradley Slough at intersection with Wilson Slough) on this subsegment. Although samples have been taken at the station, there is insufficient data to assess the uses for this water body. The uses for the stream are fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation. Mercury is listed as an impairment; and the source is atmospheric deposition—toxics, and unknown sources. There is an advisory on the stream for fish consumption due to mercury contamination.

40. Comite River - 040102

Description

The reach of the Comite River designated as a scenic stream runs for 39 miles from the Wilson-Clinton Highway, or Louisiana Highway 10, in East Feliciana Parish to its confluence with Whites Bayou in East Baton Rouge Parish. The area along the Comite River consists primarily of upland hardwood forests, scattered blocks of bottomland hardwoods, mixed pine-hardwoods and highly scattered open pastures. Fish and wildlife habitat diversity is high. Along the Comite River, 4 prehistoric Native American sites and 1 historic cemetery have been found. There is substantial development along the lower stretches of the river that impact the scenic quality. The Comite River offers good fishing and canoeing. However, terrestrial access to the stream is limited by terrain and ownership patterns, except near communities and at bridge crossings. Recreational use of the river is heaviest in the lower stretches.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station (58011000 east of Brownsfield) on the Comite River. Fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation are not supported. Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are total fecal coliform and total suspended solids. The source is identified as sanitary sewer overflows (collection system failures).

41. Holmes Bayou - 090106

Description

Holmes Bayou is located in St. Tammany Parish. The bayou flows from the Pearl River to its confluence with the West Pearl River for 4 miles through flat alluvial bottomland, sustained by the Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana Aquifer Systems. The entire stretch of Holmes Bayou is designated as a scenic stream. Wildlife habitat is a mixture of bottomland hardwood forest and wooded swamp. Along the bayou there is an abundant diversity of wildlife species. No archaeological surveys have been conducted in the area, and a survey is recommended. Almost the entirety of Holmes Bayou is undeveloped. Approximately 90% of the corridor is surrounded by natural vegetation, providing a high scenic quality. The bayou provides a high quality recreational bass fishery. Public access is available by boat only.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station along Holmes Bayou (58011041 at intersection with Wilson Slough). Fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource designations are not supported. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are identified as mercury and turbidity. Sources are atmospheric deposition—toxics, natural conditions that need a water quality use standards attainability analysis, unknown sources, and sources outside state jurisdiction or borders. There is a fish consumption advisory on this stream for mercury contamination.

42. Lake Borgne Canal - 041805

Description

Lake Borgne Canal (Violet Canal) is located in St. Bernard Parish and flows from the Mississippi River siphon at Violet to Bayou Dupre. Lake Borgne Canal is an intermediate to brackish coastal marsh with scattered living and dead bald cypress trees. The canal is tidally influenced, with salinity fluctuating depending upon tides and winds. There is a prevalence for the canal to be more estuarine as the stream flows coastward and joins Bayou

Dupre. The wildlife consists of furbearers, waterfowl, wading, shore and numerous other birds. The fish habitat consists of fresh water and estuarine species. There are 3 archaeological sites along Lake Borgne Canal: the old lock used to control the water level of the canal; the Guichard Plantation mill ruins dating from the 18th to the 20th century; and the Lake Borgne Canal Redoubt built during the War of 1812 to protect the city of New Orleans during the British invasion. Lake Borgne Canal is largely undeveloped, with approximately 90% of the stream surrounded by natural vegetation. The canal offers moderate quality recreational fishing. Public access to the canal is via a network of interconnected waterways.

Water Quality

The water quality monitoring station on Lake Borgne Canal/Violet Canal (58011068) is near its intersection with New Canal and Bayou Dupre. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported. Outstanding natural resource and primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. The impairment is determined to be dissolved oxygen. Sources are natural conditions needing a water quality use standards attainability analysis, and package plants or other permitted small flow discharges.

43. Morgan River – 090202-5126

Description

Morgan River is located in St. Tammany Parish and flows from its juncture with the Porters River to its reentry into the West Pearl River. The entirety of Morgan River is designated as a scenic stream. The stream meanders for 1.8 miles through flat alluvial bottomland sustained by the Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana Aquifer Systems. The wildlife habitat surrounding Morgan River is a mixture of bottomland hardwood forest and wooded swamp. Fish and wildlife species are abundant and diverse in and along the river. There is only 1 prehistoric site recorded, which is a scattering of Native American artifacts. A preliminary archaeological survey is recommended. Almost the entire stream is undeveloped, with approximately 90% of the corridor covered in natural vegetation. Morgan River is a recreational bass fishery stream. Public access to the river is available by boat from the Pearl River and other interconnected waterways.

Water Quality

There are no water quality monitoring stations on Morgan River. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported; and outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation uses are not assessed. The impairment listed for the Morgan River is mercury. The sources are atmospheric deposition—toxics and unknown sources. There is a fish consumption advisory on the Morgan River for mercury contamination.

44. Pirogue Bayou - 041806

Description

Pirogue Bayou, located in St. Bernard Parish, meanders for 3 miles in flat marshlands sustained by gulf tides from Bayou Dupre to New Canal. The fish and wildlife habitat is characterized by intermediate to brackish coastal marsh with scattered living and dead bald cypress trees. Pirogue Bayou is tidally influenced and changes in salinity levels depend on tides and winds. Fresh water and estuarine dependant fish species can be found in the stream. There are no recorded archaeological sites in the area, and an archaeological survey is recommended. This bayou is largely undeveloped and over 90% is surrounded by natural vegetation. This contributes to its wilderness quality and high scenic value. Pirogue Bayou offers moderate quality fishing. Public access to the bayou is via a network of interconnected waterways.

Water Quality

Pirogue Bayou has one water quality monitoring station (58011066 near New Canal) along its stretch. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported. The other uses—outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation—are fully supported. The impairment is identified as dissolved oxygen. This is due to natural conditions and a water quality use standards attainability analysis is needed for this stream.

45. Pushepatapa Creek - 090301

Description

Pushepatapa Creek is designated a scenic stream southeast through Washington Parish from the confluence of East and West Fork near the community of State Line, Louisiana to entry into Cross Creek in the Pearl River swamp. The stream flows for 34 miles through flat alluvial bottomland and is sustained by the Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana Aquifers. Along this stream the vegetative habitat consists of wooded swamp through the lower reaches, bottomland hardwoods further upstream and then mixed hardwoods and mixed pine-hardwoods along the upper reaches. Many different types of plants and animals can be found along the stream. The Natural Heritage Data Base indicates that there are several plant and animal species in and along the stream that are considered PRETS. There are 3 prehistoric sites along the middle of Pushepatapa Creek, and one of the sites contains historic and prehistoric artifacts. An archaeological survey is recommended. Approximately 90% of Pushepatapa Creek is surrounded by natural vegetation. Also, the stream runs through 2 distinct ecological regions, the Pearl River swamp area and the upland Southeast Terraces, which adds value to the scenic quality. The river sustains low recreational activity levels including canoeing, sport and commercial fishing, and local hunting. Public access to the creek is limited due to the terrain, land ownership patterns and the absence of developed access points.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station (58011119 at Highway 436) along Pushepatapa Creek. Fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource uses are fully supported. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are not supported. The impairment listed is total fecal coliform. The sources identified are on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems) and wildlife other than waterfowl.

46. Tangipahoa River – 040701 and 040702

Description

The Tangipahoa River originates in Mississippi, flows south for 79 miles through Tangipahoa Parish from the Louisiana-Mississippi state line and empties into Lake Pontchartrain. It flows through flat and alluvial bottomland sustained by the Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana Aquifers. Fish and wildlife habitat and plant diversity are high. The Natural Heritage Data Base indicates there are several plant and animal species found in and along the river that are considered PRETS. Along the Tangipahoa River, 16 prehistoric Native American shell middens and other sites of Native American habitation have been found. The Tangipahoa River has both undeveloped natural areas and heavily developed areas, with at least 60% natural cover along its banks. The scenic quality of the river could be protected and enhanced with proper management. The Tangipahoa River provides fishing and canoeing opportunities. Public access to the river is available through boat launching facilities and at bridge crossings. Due to water quality problems, all water-based recreational uses of the Tangipahoa River, especially tubing and swimming, have decreased.

Water Quality

Subsegment 040701 runs from the Mississippi State line south to I-12 for 56 miles. There are 3 water quality monitoring stations along this stretch (58010033 west of Robert, 58010034 near Kentwood, and 5801108 at Arcola, Louisiana). It is not meeting any of its designated uses—fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation. Impairments are identified as mercury, nitrogen ammonia (total ammonia), nitrogen nitrite, elemental phosphorus, total fecal coliform and turbidity. Sources are listed as dairies (outside milk parlor areas), municipal point source discharges, on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), unknown sources, and upstream sources. There is a swimming advisory along this stretch due to the fecal coliform problems. Fish tissue testing has been done on this subsegment and an advisory for mercury contamination may be issued soon.

Subsegment 040702 runs from I-12 to the Tangipahoa's entrance into Lake Pontchartrain for 23 miles. There is one water quality monitoring station (58011104 near Lake Pontchartrain) along this stretch. This section has recently been added to the LDWF's Louisiana Natural and Scenic River system and is not being evaluated as an outstanding natural resource by LDEQ at this time. It is not supporting its use for fish and wildlife propagation.

Primary and secondary contact recreation are fully supported. Impairments are chloride, nitrogen ammonia (total ammonia), sulfates and total dissolved solids. Sources are identified as drainage/filling/loss of wetlands, drought-related impacts, and unknown sources. There is also a swimming advisory on this subsegment and an advisory on the consumption of fish may be shortly forthcoming for mercury contamination.

47. Tchefuncte River – 040801, 040802 and 040803

Description

The Tchefuncte River originates in the northeastern quadrant of the Florida Parishes of Louisiana and flows south for 65 miles, defining the common boundaries of Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany Parishes. It then enters St. Tammany Parish and empties into Lake Pontchartrain. There are 3 reaches that are designated as scenic by LDWF, the Tchefuncte River and Tributaries (subsegment 040801 - origin to confluence with Bogue Falaya River), the Lower Tchefuncte River (subsegment 040802 - from the Bogue Falaya River to Louisiana Highway 22), and the Lower Tchefuncte River (subsegment 040803 – from Louisiana Highway 22 to its entrance into Lake Pontchartrain). They extend 55 miles, 8 miles, and 2 miles, respectively. The Tchefuncte River meanders through flat alluvial bottomland, and the base flow is sustained by Lake Pontchartrain on the lower end and by the Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana Aquifers in the upper reaches. The wildlife habitat along the Tchefuncte River ranges from wooded swamp to bottomland hardwoods and meanders through hardwood forests, mixed pine-hardwoods, and scattered open pastures for the remainder of its path. Fish habitat diversity as well as plant association and wildlife communities are high. The Natural Heritage Data Base reports that there are several plants and animals in and along the Tchefuncte River that are PRETS. There are 3 prehistoric Native American hamlets that were located along the stream and a plantation site dating from the 18th to the 20th century. There are other historical sites along the stream near the town of Madisonville that may be eligible for listing in the Natural Register of Historic Places. There is low development along the river, but the majority of the corridor (at least 90%) is still covered in natural vegetation. The river flows through 2 distinct ecological regions, the Mississippi Deltaic Plain and the upland Southeast Terraces, which add value to the high scenic quality. The portion between Louisiana Highway 22 and Interstate 12 is a popular area for fishing, power boating and water skiing. There are a number of public launching points, commercial campgrounds and private camps.

Water Quality

Subsegment 040801 has one water quality monitoring station (58010107 located west of Covington, Louisiana). Data indicates that fish and wildlife propagation, and primary contact recreation is not supported. Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. The impairments identified are cadmium, copper, lead, mercury and total fecal coliform. Sources include on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), package plants or other permitted small flow discharges and unknown sources. The extreme lower reach is under a swimming advisory due to total fecal coliform. Fish in this stretch have been tested for mercury and an advisory for fish consumption may be forthcoming shortly.

Subsegment 040802 also has one water quality monitoring station (58010106) located at Madisonville, Louisiana. The designated uses of fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation are not supported. Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are found to be chloride, sulfates, total dissolved solids, and total fecal coliform. Sources have been determined to be drought-related impacts, on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), package plant or other permitted small flow discharges, and sanitary sewer overflows (collection system failures). There is a swimming advisory on this stretch of the stream due to fecal coliform. A mercury advisory on fish consumption may be forthcoming.

Subsegment 040803 has recently been added to the scenic stream system by LDWF. It has one water quality monitoring station (58010638) south of Madisonville, Louisiana. It is not supporting its uses of fish and wildlife propagation or primary contact recreation. Secondary contact recreation is fully supported. Impairments are chloride, sulfates, total dissolved solids, and total fecal coliform. Sources identified are drought-related impacts, on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), and

package plant or other permitted small flow discharges. There is a swimming advisory on the subsegment due to fecal coliform presence. An advisory on fish consumption may be forthcoming due to mercury contamination.

48. Terre Beau Bayou - 041807

Description

Terre Beau Bayou is located in St. Bernard Parish. The designated scenic stream runs from Bayou Dupre to the New Canal for approximately 2 miles through flat marshlands sustained by gulf tides. The fish and wildlife habitat is characterized by intermediate to brackish coastal marsh with scattered living and dead bald cypress trees. The stream is tidally influenced and salinity fluctuates depending on tides and winds. Estuarine conditions increase as the stream flows eastward and joins Bayou Dupre. Wildlife along Terre Beau Bayou consists of furbearers, waterfowl, wading, shore and other birds. In this area both fresh water and estuarine fish species can be found. There are no historical or archaeological sites recorded in the area and an archaeological survey is recommended. The bayou is largely undeveloped with over 90% natural vegetation along the banks. This contributes to the bayou's wilderness quality and high scenic value. Terre Beau Bayou offers moderate quality recreational fishing. Public access is available via a network of interconnected waterways and from launch points along the Mississippi River levee.

Water Quality

Bayou Terre Beau has one water quality monitoring station (58011067) less than a mile from its confluence with New Canal. Fish and wildlife propagation is not supported. Outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact recreation uses are all fully supported. Low dissolved oxygen has been identified as the impairment. A water quality standards use attainability analysis is needed for this stream.

49. Tickfaw River - 040501

Description

The Tickfaw River originates in southern Mississippi and flows south through St. Helena and Livingston Parishes, eventually emptying into Lake Maurepas. The reach that is designated as a scenic stream flows from the Louisiana-Mississippi state line to Louisiana Highway 42 at Springville. The scenic portion of the stream, approximately 68 miles long, flows southward through flat, alluvial bottomland with seepage from ground water aquifers sustaining the flow. The habitat along this stream ranges from wooded swamp throughout the lower reaches into bottomland hardwoods, which dominate the stream's course. Habitat diversity is high as are plant association and wildlife community diversity. There is a high diversity of fish and wildlife populations. Several plant and animal species found in and along this stream are considered PRETS. Along the Tickfaw River, 10 minor archaeological sites have been recorded. These include historic sites and areas with scattered historic artifacts. One site, known as the Old Montpelier site, was the antebellum seat for St. Helena Parish. A preliminary archaeological survey is recommended. At least 90% of the corridor is covered in natural vegetation, increasing the high quality scenic value. The Tickfaw River offers fishing and canoeing opportunities. Access to the stream is limited by terrain and ownership patterns along the stream except near communities and at bridge crossings particularly below Greensburg, Louisiana.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station along the Tickfaw River (58010116 at Springville, Louisiana). Outstanding natural resource and secondary contact recreation are fully supported, but fish and wildlife propagation and primary contact recreation are not supported. Impairments include mercury, total dissolved solids, and total fecal coliform. Identified sources are atmospheric deposition—toxics, drainage/filling/loss of wetlands, on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems), unknown sources, and upstream sources. There is a fish consumption advisory on the Tickfaw River due to mercury contamination.

50. West Pearl River - 090201 and 090202

Description

The West Pearl River originates near Pearl River Navigation Canal levee, draining much of the remote, wooded marsh that surrounds it by way of Crier Slough, Wilson Slough and Bradley Slough. Downstream, a succession of tributaries and distributaries flowing into and out of the West Pearl River drain the surrounding intermediate submerged marsh. The West Pearl River ultimately empties into the Rigolets and Little Lake. The designated scenic stream portions begin at the confluence of Wilson Slough and Bradley Slough continuing to the point where East Mouth and West Mouth split, around Hog Island and Lake Borgne. The stream extends for 42 miles and meanders through alluvial bottomland, flat swamp, and marsh lands. The habitat surrounding the West Pearl River is a mixture of bottomland hardwood forest and wooded swamp. Fish and wildlife species are abundant and diverse in and along the Pearl River. The Natural Heritage Data Base indicates that there are several plant and animal species found in and along the river that are considered PRETS. There are 15 archaeological sites that have been found along the West Pearl River. The historic sites include a shipwreck, 3 cemeteries dating from the 1800s, and an old vertical lift bridge. The prehistoric sites include Poverty Point (ca. 2,000 to 700 BC), Woodland Cultures and Coles Creek culture sites. It is recommended that more surveys be completed in the lower reaches. At least 90% of the corridor along the West Pearl River is covered with natural vegetation. This provides a high scenic quality stream. The West Pearl River is very popular for fishing and power boating. Public access is available via the Pearl River Wildlife Management Area, and numerous launching facilities, bridge crossings and other public access points.

Water Quality

Subsegment 090201 of the West Pearl River, which runs from the headwaters of the West Pearl River to its confluence with Holmes Bayou, has one water quality monitoring station (58011042) located .2 mile upstream from the Pearl River Barge Canal Lock No. 1. Fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resource uses are not supported. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments are mercury and turbidity. Sources are atmospheric deposition—toxics, unknown sources, natural sources where a water quality use standards attainability analysis is needed, and sources outside state jurisdiction or borders. There is a fish consumption advisory on the river due to mercury contamination.

Subsegment 090202 of the West Pearl River runs from its confluence with Holmes Bayou to Rigolets. There is one water quality monitoring station (58010105 at the bridge on US Highway 90 southeast of Slidell) on this stretch of the West Pearl River. Fish and wildlife propagation and outstanding natural resources uses are not supported. Primary and secondary contact recreation uses are fully supported. Impairments include copper, mercury, and turbidity. Sources are identified as atmospheric deposition—toxics, sand/gravel/rock mining or quarries, and unknown sources. There is a fish consumption advisory on this subsegment due to mercury contamination.

51. Wilson Slough - 090205

Description

Wilson Slough is located in St. Tammany Parish and originates as a distributary of the Bogue Chitto River and flows to its confluence with Bradley Slough forming the West Pearl River. This scenic stream flows for 3 miles through flat alluvial bottomland sustained by the Alluvial and Southeast Louisiana Aquifer Systems. The wildlife habitat along Wilson Slough is a mixture of bottomland hardwood forest and wooded swamp. Fish and wildlife species are abundant and diverse in and along the stream. There are no recorded archaeological sites. An archaeological survey is recommended for this area. The stream is largely undeveloped, with at least 90% of the corridor covered in natural vegetation. Wilson Slough provides a high quality recreational bass fishery. Public access is available only by boat from the Pearl River and other interconnected waterways.

Water Quality

There is one water quality monitoring station (58011040 at intersection with the West Pearl River) along Wilson Slough. There is insufficient data from this station to make an assessment whether it is attaining its uses of fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource, and primary and secondary contact

recreation. There is an impairment listed—mercury. The sources are atmospheric deposition—toxics and unknown sources. There is an advisory on fish consumption from this water body due to mercury contamination.